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Pyongyang Again Proposes Prelim. Meet for N-S Joint Conference

The chairman of the preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south joint conference on Mar. 8 proposed again to hold a preliminary meeting for a joint conference at Panmunjom on Mar. 28.

In a letter to the authorities, all the political parties, social organizations and people of all social standings in south Korea, Chairman Ho Dam said, "Either in view of the requirements of the prevailing situation or in view of the nation's desire to open up a phase for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, we consider that a north-south joint conference should be convened without delay." **(See the full text of the letter on page 3)**

He said in the letter that the south Korean authorities have been deliberately laying obstacles in the way of the convocation of a north-south joint conference, referring to Seoul's publication of the "results of investigation" into the KAL incident and the Team Spirit 88 joint military exercises now underway.

"Such an attitude of the south Korean authorities is too far from our stand to promote national reconciliation and unity. It is nothing but an act completely contradictory to the desire of the nation which hopes for the convocation of a north-south joint conference," he said.

The proposal to convene a north-south joint conference was put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for this year, and the preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south conference was formed after the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and its Administration Council, political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on Jan. 13.

Chairman Ho Dam of the committee on Jan. 13 sent a letter to the south side containing a proposal for the convocation of a conference. It proposed to hold a preliminary meeting at Panmunjom on Feb. 19 for the convocation of a conference, but the Seoul side on Feb. 12 virtually rejected the proposal.

Criticizing this, Chairman Ho Dam again urged Seoul to come out to a negotiating table in his Mar. 8 letter. "The Korean nation must look for a way for reconciliation and uniting with each other as fellow countrymen and they should seek a road to live in peace before anything else, even if it is not blessed with development and prosperity in a united country," he stressed.

Referring to the fact that some time ago, the Seoul authorities said "the door of dialogue is kept open any time and in any place," talking about bringing about a "spring of reconciliation" in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, the chairman said, "If this is true, there is no reason, I think, to refuse to accept the proposal for a north-south joint conference for national reconciliation and unity."

"Proceeding from this stand, we propose once again to hold a preliminary meeting for a north-south joint conference at Panmunjom on Mar. 28," he said.

Pyongyang Raps Anti-Havana Moves Of Washington

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in a statement to the press on Mar. 4 denounced the United States for launching vicious anti-Cuba moves after bringing the question of "human rights violation in Cuba" before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. **(See the statement on page 3)**

The statement pointed out that in the anti-Cuba moves, the United States proceeded from the intention to weaken the daily rising position of the Republic of Cuba and curb its influence.

"As for the human rights violation, it is the U.S. authorities who must be condemned and put to trial," it said.

The statement insisted that the U.S. authorities are not in a position to imprudently clamour about "human rights" and so on, taking issue with other countries indiscriminately.

"The United States must put an immediate end to its campaign to groundlessly oppose Cuba with the 'question of human rights', but respect the sovereignty of Cuba," it stressed.

"If it persists in carrying out the reckless anti-Cuba moves, it will evoke greater indignation and hatred of the world's people," the statement warned.

"Kim Hyon Hui" Exposed by KCNA

The official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said on Mar. 6 that the girl who had presented a bouquet to Chang Key Young on Nov. 2, 1972 was Chong Hui Son, 27. She now lives in Pyongyang, it said.

Chong Hui Son was born on May 7, 1960 and presented a bouquet to Chang when she was attending the Pyongyang Kumsong Middle School.

The KCNA added that after graduating from the school, she attended the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education to become a teacher. She now teaches at the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies.

This is the first time that Pyongyang identified the girl who gave a bouquet to Chang as Chong.

A controversy has been raging since Jan. 15 when the south Korean Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) announced that Kim Hyon Hui had presented a bouquet of flowers to a south Korean delegate on Nov. 2, 1972 at a meeting of the north-south coordinating committee which was held in Pyongyang.

Three of the photographs released by Seoul to support this claim were quickly proven to be false. They were in fact taken in Panmunjom at the Red Cross talks which had been held three months earlier. The children seen in the photographs were from Kaesong, not Pyongyang, where the ANSP alleged Kim Hyon Hui attended school.

Undeterred by this, the ANSP persisted with its attempt to fabricate a credible north Korean background for the woman known as Kim Hyon Hui and on Mar. 5 claimed that a photograph appearing in the Mar. 6 issue of "Graph Konnichiwa" showing a group of young girls, was of Kim Hyon Hui.

The photograph which appeared in a pictorial magazine published by the Japan Communist Party (JCP) was taken at a heliport just outside Pyongyang on the day south Korean delegates arrived for the coordinating committee meeting. It was taken by a correspondent for Akahata, an organ of the JCP.

The magazine commented that one of the girls in the photo resembled Kim Hyon Hui but did not make any concrete claims regarding this.

However, the ANSP quoted Miss Kim as saying the photo was of her.

This new claim by the ANSP is difficult to believe and should be taken with a pinch of salt.

The KCNA declared that the girl in the photograph "Graph Konnichiwa" was none other than Chong Hui Son, a 27-year-old teacher living in Pyongyang.

The ANSP's investigation results, which were based on Kim Hyon Hui's assertions, were also full of contradictions concerning the scenario of the presentation of flowers by Miss Kim.

The ANSP claimed that at the time of the presentation Kim Hyon Hui was in the first grade at Chungsin Middle School. However, according to the KCNA, the girls who presented the flowers were from Kumsong and Changjon middle schools.

In the initial statement by the ANSP concerning this matter it was claimed that Miss Kim had presented the bouquet to Chang Key Young who was the second man to get out of a car as the delegation arrived in Pyongyang.

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Tanzanian President Evaluates Joint Venture with DPRK

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on Feb. 16 expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for directing deep attention to the agricultural development of Tanzania so that it may attain self-sufficiency in food.

President Mwinyi on the day made a speech at a ground-breaking ceremony in the Mugeta area, Morogoro region, Tanzania.

The project of developing the Mugeta area is conducted by a joint venture of Tanzania and the DPRK. The Tanzanian President said that the project should be guided by the spirit of South-South cooperation and Tanzania should solve its food problem on the principle of self-reliance.

Saying that the Tanzanian party, government and people should unite and closely cooperate with the DPRK to successfully carry out the project, he called for giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance.

Noting that the project is a mirror of South-South cooperation and a clear expression of the Tanzanian-Korea friendship, he expressed the belief that the project would be successfully carried out.

Soviet Academician Advocates N-S Confederation

Candidate academician Mikhail Kapitsa, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for national reunification in an interview with a KCNA correspondent in Moscow, the KCNA reported on Mar. 8.

In the interview, Mr. Kapitsa, former deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, stressed that the DPRK has put forward many constructive proposals for the reunification of the country and continued to take steps for realizing contact, dialogue, correspondence, cultural and economic relations between north and south Korea.

"The proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung is very reasonable. No one must oppose the establishment of a DCRK, and a confederal

(Continued on page 8)

Soviet Trade Union Del. Visits DPRK

A Soviet trade union delegation visited the DPRK from Feb. 29 to Mar. 5.

The delegation was headed by Mr. Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions.

President Kim Il Sung on Mar. 4 received the visiting delegation and received gifts from the guests.

An agreement on furthering cooperation between the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Soviet Trade Unions was signed in Pyongyang on Mar. 4. It was signed by Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Kim Bong Ju and Chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev.

US Continues Aerial Espionage

The United States committed three cases of aerial espionage on two consecutive days, Mar. 3 and 4, infiltrating SR-71 high-speed high altitude reconnaissance planes deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of the DPRK and into the sky above the waters off Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, the KCNA said.

The three cases were timed to coincide with Team Spirit 88 joint military exercises, it said.

Birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il Marked Abroad

Messages of Greetings From Foreign Party & State Leaders

Secretary Kim Jong Il received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on his birthday.

The messages were sent by **Mengistu Haile Mariam**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;

France Albert Rene, Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles;

Lansana Conte, President of the Military Committee of National Redressment of Guinea, President of the Republic of Guinea and Head of State;

Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organisation;

Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; and

Youssef Amin Wali, General Secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party and deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

A message of greetings also came from honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea and former Portuguese President Marshal Francisco Da Costa Gomes.

The Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on his birthday.

Warmly congratulating the Secretary, the messages wished the Korean people greater progress and prosperity.

The messages expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country under his wise leadership.

Meanwhile, Secretary Kim Jong Il received a congratulatory message sent by **Yasser Arafat**, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on his birthday.

Reaffirming support of the PLO to the important initiatives of the DPRK for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, Yasser Arafat fully supported the proposal to convene a north-south joint conference which is to be participated in by the representatives of the parties and social organizations and figures from all walks of life including the authorities of the north and the south.

The message wished the Secretary good health and happy life.

Celebrations were held in foreign countries on the occasion of the 46th birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Follow the major celebrations:

*A cocktail party and a film show were held at the Nakhodka International Seamen's Club in the Soviet Union;

*A celebration performance was given by the "Bassomiskinzrni" railway art troupe on Feb. 12 in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia;

*A round-table conversation and a film show were held on the Zakuvi National Farm in Ceska Lipa County, Northern Bohemian Province of Czechoslovakia;

*A lecture meeting was held in Bucharest, Romania;

*A film show and a photo and handicraft exhibition were held at the Friendship House in Fejer Province of Hungary;

*A meeting was held at the Bulgarian Students Club to adopt a congratulatory message to Secretary Kim Jong Il;

*A friendship gathering was held in the building of the Radom Provincial Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party;

*A film show, lecture meetings and a round-table conversation were held at the Buna Chemical Bombined Factory in the GDR;

*A central celebration meeting was held in Antananarivo of Madagascar on Feb. 13;

*A lecture was given, photo exhibitions and a film show were arranged by the Lahore, Pakistan, Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism;

*The Lahore branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association on Feb. 8 held a seminar on the subject "His Excellency Dear Kim Jong Il Is An Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician and Genius of Creation and Construction";

*A lecture meeting, a photo exhibition, and a film show were arranged by Colombo City Library of Sri Lanka;

*A celebration meeting was held at the city hall of Colombo under the sponsorship of the Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association;

*A celebration was held in Dhaka under the auspices of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association;

*A celebration was held by the Bihar State, India, Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea;

*A meeting was held at the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea;

*An evening of culture was held at the theatre of the All-India Indian Art and Handicraft Association in New Delhi under the sponsorship of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;

*A commemorative lecture meeting was held by the Juche Idea Study Society of Delhi, India;

*A book and photo exhibition and a film show were held in Teheran of Iran;

*A celebration was held in Cairo under the sponsorship of the Arab Art, Culture and Information Association of Egypt;

*A meeting took place at the hall of Province No. 4 of Guyana under the co-sponsorship of the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification and the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung;

*A sports event was held in Guyana;

*The "February 16 Prize" marathon race was held in the Congo;

*A lecture, a photo exhibition and a film show were arranged by the first armoured car regiment under the high command of the Zimbabwean National Army;

*A ceremony to present Korean books was held at Belvedere Teachers College in Harare, Zimbabwe;

*A lecture, a photo exhibition and a film show were arranged by Sibitoke Province of Burundi;

*A celebration meeting and an opening ceremony of a Korean film week and a photo exhibition were held in Aneho City, Lak Provincial Seat of Togo;

*A celebration art performance was given at the DPRK Hall of Culture in Tanzania;

*A lecture meeting was held by the group for the study of the Juche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Teachers College of Tanzania;

*A congratulatory performance was given in Guinea by Guinean literary men and artists under the sponsorship of the Guinean Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea;

*A book and photo exhibition and a film show were held in Accra, Ghana;

*A book and photo exhibition were held at the Nicaraguan National Library;

*A lecture meeting was held at the Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia;

*A film show and a photo exhibition

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"Kim Jong Il Flower" Makes Its Appearance

"Kim Jong Il Flower"

"Kim Jong Il Flower" has made its appearance.

"Kim Jong Il Flower" is a perennial flower belonging to begonia family. Its beautiful and attractive red flowers are in bloom by turns for 120 odd days.

The flower was bred by Kamo Mototeru, a noted gardener of Japan, through his energetic efforts for 20 odd years.

He is manager of the Kamo Flower Iris Garden, Kakegawa City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Devoting all his life to horticulture, he considered it his cherished wish to cultivate the most beautiful and rare flower and give it the august name of a peerless great man whom all people revere and to hand it down through generations.

With this desire he studied to find a new variety of flower, while looking for a great man of the world whom the flower would be named after.

He had an opportunity to visit the DPRK. He was deeply moved to see the looks of Korea making rapid progress in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and everywhere he went.

In the course of his several visits to Korea he realized more deeply the greatness of Secretary Kim Jong Il and his noble virtues and hardened his determination to give his august name to the flower.

The new flower, whose origin is red tuber begonia, came into round flowers, 25 centimeters in diameter at maximum from 5 centimetres at the first.

Kamo presented this beautiful flower to the Secretary and wished him long life in good health.

Rodong Sinmun Dedicates Article to 90th Anniv. of Zhou Enlai's Birth

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Mar. 5 dedicated an article to the 90th birth anniversary of the late premier Zhou Enlai.

In a signed article Rodong Sinmun says:

Comrade Zhou Enlai was a tested leader of the Chinese party and state, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, a prominent activist of the international communist movement and the working class movement and a close friend of the Korean people.

Comrade Zhou Enlai forged long close intimacy with the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and made a particular contribution to strengthening and developing the Korea-China Friendship.

He worked heart and hand to adhere to the Korea-China friendship in any arduous trial and storms and to strengthen the fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

He firmly supported our people's cause of national reunification and made great efforts for the correct solution of the question of Korea's reunification in the international arena.

Such activities of Comrade Zhou Enlai and the Chinese people's precious support and encouragement became a great encouragement to the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the reunification of the country.

The Korea-China friendship provided and cultivated by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai is consolidating and developing as days go by.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in their endeavours to turn China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power, closely rallied around the Communist Party of China.

Letter of DPRK Preparatory Committee for N-S Joint Conf. Sent to South Side

A letter of Ho Dam, chairman of the preparatory committee of the north side for a north-south joint conference, to the south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and people of all social standings was conveyed to the south Korean side on Mar. 8.

The letter reads:

Authorized by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its administration council, political parties and public organizations, I sent you a letter dated Jan. 13 carrying a concrete proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

In the letter we proposed with courtesy to hold a preliminary meeting at Panmunjom on Feb. 19 for the convocation of a north-south joint conference which is to be attended by persons in authority, representatives of all political parties and public organizations and people of all social standings of both sides.

We have so far actively promoted the preparations for the conference including the formation of a delegation to the preliminary meeting and taken a measure to see if the letter reached the addressees, patiently waiting for south Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and people of different social standings to make a positive reply.

Fifty odd days have passed since we sent the letter. But, we failed to receive a reply from persons in authority, the political parties and social organizations and figures of different social standings of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities are laying artificial obstacles on the road of convening a joint conference, turning their faces away from formally answering our letter containing a disinterested proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference through a normal channel.

As already disclosed, as soon as they received our letter, the south Korean authorities made public the "results of investigation" into the KAL incident which had nothing to do with us to aggravate the confrontation between the north and the south. Worse still, they started the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises together with the United States at a time when we proposed to discuss the problem of putting an end to the large-scale military rehearsal, leading the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula to an extreme pitch of strain.

Such attitude of the south Korean authorities is too far from our stand to promote national reconciliation and unity. It is nothing but an act completely contradictory to the desire of the nation which hopes for the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

It is very regrettable that a preliminary meeting for a north-south joint conference failed to open as scheduled as due to the anti-dialogue, anti-peace wrong attitude of the south Korean authorities, bringing great disappointment to the entire fellow countrymen who aspire after reconciliation and unity.

We consider that, both in view of the prevailing situation and in view of the desire of the nation to pave a way for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification, a north-south joint conference must be convened without delay.

Misunderstanding, mistrust, confrontation and the danger of war between the north and the south are increasing with the passage of time.

Confrontation between the north and the south which has been worsening with each passing year of national split compels all the Korean people to worry about the future of the fellow countrymen.

The Korean nation must look for a way for reconciliating and uniting with each other as fellow countrymen although it is not possible to accomplish the reunification of the country right now. The Korean nation must look for a way for reconciliation and uniting with each other as fellow countrymen and they should seek a road to live in peace before anything else, even if it is not blessed with development and prosperity in a united country.

From this point of view, we consider that now when antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south have reached the zenith is the time for responsible political and public figures of both sides to arrange a negotiating table to pool the will of the all fellow countrymen.

The north-south joint conference will surely be the most appropriate way for negotiation to consummate the general will of people of all standings, parties and groupings in the north and the south.

Our proposal for the north-south joint conference also reflects the intentions of political parties, organisations and individual figures in south Korea who have called for their participation in the north-south dialogue.

Some time ago, there was an opinion in south Korea about bringing about a "spring of reconciliation" in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, too, saying "the door of dialogue is kept open at any time and at any place." If this is true, there is no reason, I think, to fail to accept the proposal of a north-south joint conference for national reconciliation and unity.

If persons in authority, representatives of political parties and social organisations and people of all social standings in the north and the south sit together at one place and negotiate in an open-hearted way, the immediate obstacle in the way of the nation will be tided over and a new phase of national reconciliation and unity be opened.

If one truly worries about the future destiny of the country and the nation, he should not turn away his face from the DPRK's proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference and hesitate to come out to the nationwide dialogue, I think.

To take a road of antagonism and confrontation, not reconciliation and unity among the fellow countrymen, will be a treacherous act of sacrificing the nation and giving foreign forces an opportunity to fish in troubled water.

We hold that the authorities and officials of political parties and social organisations of south Korea should correctly distinguish which is a road of national reconciliation and unity and which is a road of national confrontation and war and have a bold determination to come out to the place of a north-south joint conference, a true road of patriotism.

Proceeding from this stand, we propose politely once again to hold a preliminary meeting for a north-south joint conference at Panmunjom on Mar. 28.

Our proposal this time is an expression of our firm will and sincere stand to tide over obstacles in our way and open a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification by pooling efforts of officials of south Korean political and public circles at any cost.

I hope that you will ponder over our proposal this time, devote due efforts to the convocation of a historical north-south joint conference at an early date and send an affirmative reply.

Spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces Anti-Cuba Moves of U.S.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued a statement to the press on Mar. 4 denouncing the United States for launching vicious anti-Cuba moves after bringing the question of "human rights violation in Cuba" before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights some time ago.

Pointing out that in the anti-Cuba moves the United States proceeded from the intention to weaken the daily rising position of the Republic of Cuba and curb its influence, the statement said:

Today the Cuban people have their human dignity, freedom and rights fully ensured, enjoy a new happy life under the advanced socialist system and are powerfully struggling to defend their motherland and revolution and achieve national prosperity with a high degree of national pride and self-confidence, firmly rallied around the party and government headed by their supreme leader Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

As for the human rights violation, it is the U.S. imperialists who must be condemned and put to trial.

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of aggression, war and international terrorism.

The U.S authorities are not in a position to imprudently clamour about "human rights" and so on, taking issue with other countries indiscriminately.

The world has vivid memory of the truculent crime and terrorism perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in obliterating and overthrowing sovereign states by force of arms, wantonly interfering in their internal affairs.

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists framed up a fascist terror rule and converted it into a graveyard of human rights.

It is very preposterous that the United States, which must be in the dock for the violation of human rights before anyone else, is now taking issue with the other as if it were a judge.

The United States must put an immediate end to its campaign to groundlessly oppose Cuba with the "question of human rights", but respect the sovereignty of Cuba.

If it persists in carrying out the reckless anti-Cuba moves, it will evoke greater indignation and hatred of the world people.

The government and people of the DPRK strongly denounce the anti-Cuba moves of the U.S. imperialists and extend firm support to and solidarity with the Cuban people in their valiant struggle to smash the ceaseless interventionist and aggressive moves of the United States and powerfully accelerate the socialist construction of the country, defending the gains of the revolution as firm as a rock.

The Korean people will always stand on the side of the revolutionary Cuban people on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

(Continued from page 2)

were held at a guard battalion under the General Staff of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique and its headquarters in Maputo;

*A film show and a photo exhibition were held at the Algerian drama and music college;

*A film show and a photo exhibition were held at the Sazana Hall of Youth of Khartoum, Sudan;

*A commemorative lecture meeting, a photo exhibition and a film show were also held at the Igbogro Government Teachers College of Nigeria;

*A commemorative lecture meeting and a film show were held at the Niamey University of Niger;

*A commemorative lecture meeting and a Korean film week were held in the building of the Guinea-Bissau Trade Union;

*A celebration meeting was held by the League of Angola for Friendship and Solidarity among peoples; and

*A lecture meeting was held by the group for the study of Juche Idea of the Kalkara Club of the Malta Labour Party.

Report on Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK

Carbide Kiln No. 3 of Sunchon Vinalon Complex Commissioned

Carbide kiln No. 3 of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a large comprehensive chemical industry base, began production on Mar. 7 after being commissioned.

The construction of the carbide kiln with all processes of carbide production modernized has opened a road for the Sunchon Vinalon Complex to create the production capacity of one million tons of carbide.

Kiln No. 1 of this complex was commissioned early in January and No. 2 in February.

Builders and KPA (Korean People's Army) soldiers are pressing ahead the project at a tempo faster than that at which the carbide kilns Nos. 1 and 2 were built through a vigorous drive for creating "Sunchon Vinalon Speed", a new speed.

After commissioning the kilns Nos. 1, 2, and 3, they are stepping up the building of another carbide kiln through the 200-day campaign.

Sea Culture Fields Expand

Korea set itself the goal to expand the sea culture fields to 100,000 hectares in the current plan period (1987-1993) to increase the sea culture production to 8 million tons.

As a part of work to attain this goal, a drive to create sea culture fields is progressing apace through a mass campaigns.

According to compiled data, new sea culture fields, more than two times the previous period, made their appearance, taking the country as a whole, in the last three months or so.

More than 20,000 tons of floats, over 10,000 tons of rope and many other supplies needed for the creation of sea culture fields and some 1,400 boats for sea culture were produced.

South Hwanghae Province with a plan to expand sea culture fields to 10,000 hectares has dammed 400 hectares of lobster fields and created hundreds of hectares of sea culture fields.

North and South Hamgyong provinces have already secured hundreds of hectares of sea culture fields.

The provinces which are not bounded by the sea are also taking an active part in the work to expand sea culture fields.

With the expansion of sea culture fields, sea culture farms have been set up in different parts of the country.

Picking of well grown sea weeds and tangle is now in full swing at newly created sea culture fields on the east and west coasts.

Kuro City Office Struggle: "Second Kwangju"

—Testimonies of Witnesses—

About 4,500 riot police mercilessly cracked down on a group of citizens and students in the Kuro district of Seoul, on Dec. 16. The group, which numbered about 4,000, had mounted a 45-hour siege of the ward office compound, claiming they had evidence of election rigging.

The prestigious French newspaper Le Monde on Dec. 19 reported that 40 to 50 people had been killed in the vicious crackdown at the Kuro City Ward Office.

Quoting witnesses, Le Monde reported that many protesters had been killed and as many as 50 bodies had been seen in the cellars of the city hall.

The New York Times also carried a report of the incident saying, "For many suspicious south Koreans, the Battle of Kuro will long linger as the prime example that the presidential election last week was stolen by the government."

Statements by the Fair Election Supervision Kuro Branch of the National Coalition for Democracy and Yun Yong, a professor at Korea University in Seoul have also received publicity.

The professor said, "At the murder spot blood was smeared from the rooftop to the cellars—it was a human slaughter house. God will impose a stern judgement on the perpetrators of this massacre, who were even cruel enough to have hidden the corpses."

Combat police indiscriminately fire tear gas and other canisters at the Kuro City Office where thousands of citizens and students are holding out to protect ballot boxes as evidence of vote rigging in the December presidential election. Tens of those who seized the building were reported to have been killed in the indiscriminate crackdown. (Dong-A Ilbo, Dec. 18)

Here are excerpts from the "Kuro City Office Struggle" published by the National Coalition for Democracy on Dec. 27, 1987:

(Testimony of Mr. Kim Pil Su, 26)

We were trying to defend the democracy of this country, which has been tarnished by illegality and violence... Unidentified groups jumped over the barricades and began hitting citizens with iron bars and axes as they were trying to disperse because of the tear gas.

Moreover, they indiscriminately hit people including women who had already fallen to the ground. December 18 was the second Kwangju massacre.

People who had gathered in front of the city office had to rush into the building to escape being beaten with iron bars by police. Stairways and corridors leading to the second floor were full of people and about 200 tried to find shelter in the cellar restaurant.

However, tear gas and other toxic gases were randomly fired into the cellar resulting in many people losing consciousness.

Police entered the building by windows on the upper floors which they reached by ladder and began attacking the people with iron bars and other dangerous weapons. Many of the people tried to escape from the attack by jumping from the windows and a student seems to have fallen to the ground before matresses were laid down.

A female student fell after being hit on the head by a teargas grenade. However, the police continue to fire into the crowd and the girl was repeatedly hit.

(To be continued)

Oppositions Hold Rally to Demand Release of Pol. Prisoners

On March 5, political parties and dissident organizations held a rally at Yonsei University in Seoul in which they demanded the release of all political prisoners and the lifting of a government directive to search dissidents.

The anti-government rally was jointly sponsored by the National Coalition for Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party, the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Hongyore Democratic Party, the Party for the Masses and the Council of Family Movement for Practice of Democratization.

Among the 3,000 people who attended the rally were many students from Yonsei and Seoul National Universities.

After the rally there was an attempt to stage a street demonstration. However, this was forcibly prevented by riot police.

Among those who attempted to stage a demonstration was Ho In Hwe, former chairman of the General Student Council of Korea University, who was released from prison on Feb. 27.

Students Study New Yr. Address of President Kim Il Sung

Students of Korea and Yonsei universities in Seoul who had formed the Anti-U.S. Association in November last year were arrested for holding a study session among the students who listened to the New Year address made by President Kim Il Sung in a radio programme of the "Voice of National Salvation."

The members of the association had led the seizure of the U.S. Information Service in Seoul Feb. 24.

Cho, chairman of the organization at Korea University, had been on the "wanted list" together with Kim of Yonsei University and two other student activities in Seoul on charges of violation of the National Security Law.

Such "study sessions" have been increasingly held by university students in south Korea, who are fighting for the national reunification.

KNCC Issues "Reunification Declaration"

The 37th General Assembly of South Korea's National Christian Council (KNCC), on Feb. 29 adopted a declaration on "National Reunification and Peace" and called for a dialogue and exchange between the churches in the north and south.

The KNCC also reiterated its fundamental stance towards the national reunification on the basis of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement issued in 1972. 1) Reunifying the country independently and peacefully. 2) Guaranteeing participation of everyone in the national debate on reunification. 3) Giving top priority to humanitarian considerations.

The declaration suggested: 1) withdrawal of all nuclear weapons deployed in the Korean Peninsula and those aimed at the peninsula. 2) Quickly replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. 3) Abolition of all diplomatic negotiations or treaties which run counter to the interests and survival of the nation. 4) Reopening of exchanges of separated families.

The declaration was announced at a meeting of the World Christian Peace Council on the Korean Peninsula held in the western port of Inchon at the beginning of March.

South Korea's Protestant churches belonging to the KNCC had earlier suggested that the churches of north and south have a dialogue and jointly set a week for peaceful reunification.

Forcible Passage of Election Bill

Chang Sung Man, vice speaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party side, on Mar. 8 abruptly put an election revision bill of the DJP incorporating a small constituency system at the plenary session of the national assembly before all the members were seated, and proclaimed the passage of the bill in a surprise action that took less than one minute.

About 40 opposition party lawmakers dashed to the podium and made rough complaints and protests, pelting him with leaflets.

The law which strongly favors to the ruling party gives advantage to rural precincts, the DJP's political base, than to urban areas where have been proved in the past election that eligible voters show relatively high anti-government stance.

"Americans Out with N-Weapons"

U.S.'s Aggressive Mil. Policy Denounced Worldwide (4)

—U.S. should Withdraw Its Troops & Nukes from S. Korea and World—

(Continued from the previous issue)

Song Jae Ryong
Editor

Along with this, last year, publications blaming the Reagan administration and the Seoul authorities for their deceptive policies were widely distributed among students at south Korean campuses, south Korean dailies reported on Sept. 18, 1987. They insisted that the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea be pulled out with their nuclear weapons and an end be put on to its colonial rule.

Minju Kwangjang (Democratic Plaza) (No. 8) said "The south Korean society has been reduced to an object of economic plunder by the United States and is dependent on it in all fields– political, economic, military and cultural," branding the U.S. forces present there as "occupation forces".

"It is precisely the U.S. and military fascist group that are actually increasing the danger of war though they claim detente on the Korean Peninsula on the surface," it stated.

"Decisive factors for aggravating tension on the Peninsula are the Team Spirit war game and deployment of nuclear weapons there," it added.

The irregularly published periodical also insisted that "Nuclear weapons be completely pulled out, the present armistice agreement be replaced by a peace agreement between north Korea and the U.S. disarmament talks be held, timed with the U.S. troops withdrawal."

And what is note-worthy is the fact that the democratic forces including the Party for Peace and Democracy in south Korea have been making efforts to conclude a non-aggression "pact" with the Pyongyang authorities and establish a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula based on the peaceful, coexistence of the DPRK and south Korea.

Anti-American Sentiments Growing Worldwide

Now, voices calling for abolition of their military ties with the United States are growing throughout the world, including the governments of its allied countries– the Philippines, Spain, Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

Particularly, anti-U.S. sentiments are expanding in accordance with the expiration of military base agreements between these countries and the USA.

In the Philippines, democratic forces urge the United States to quit their territory and even pro-Washington senators want higher "rents" for the use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Regarding the expiration of the base agreements," Chairman Mitra of the House of the Representatives of the Philippines on Feb. 4 told a press conference "U.S. military bases must be withdrawn following the 1991 Manila-Washington base agreements renegotiation.

That country is on top of the list of the countries giving Washington diplomats headaches, according to an AP report from Washington.

President Corazon Aquino says she is keeping her options open– hardly a resounding endorsement for U.S. presence.

Since the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, its biggest military bases have been in the Philippines. For the Pentagon they are needed to confront a growing Soviet interest in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

Recently there has been widespread opposition to renewing the base agreement as demonstrated in its bloodiest form by the killings of G.I. servicemen outside Clark Air Base.

Of the U.S.-allied countries, Spain is confronted with the most serious military base-right problem for the USA.

A May 1988 expiration date is looming for the agreement that gives the air force and navy rights at four installations.

Prime Minister F. Gonzalez, who won power on an anti-U.S. bases platform, urged the Reagan administration to pull out its 10,000 troops and remove the 72 aircraft wing of F-16 war planes from Spain.

According to the Washington Post dated on Jan. 15 this year, the White House decided to withdraw 72 US air force F-16 fighter bombers from the Torrejon Air Base outside Madrid.

The U.S. decision to withdraw the aircraft under pressure from Sapin's socialist government was regarded by some military analysts as a serious setback.

"U.S. officials have been concerned during negotiations leading up to the agreement that the pullout could set a precedent for U.S. bases in other countries, and that it could adversely affect future negotiations between NATO organization and the Warsaw Pact on reducing conventional weapons." (International Herald Tribune, Jan. 16-17)

Also in Greece, as in Spain, the U.S. military presence is much more unstable.

Many demonstrators cried, "Americans, Out with N-Weapons!" at the outset of negotiations with the Washington authorities on the future issue of four major and 20 minor installations.

In December this year, the five-year agreement expires. Prime Minister A. Papandreou, elected on an anti-NATO, anti-U.S. bases platform, suggested recently that even if the negotiators sign a treaty, he might submit it to a national referendum.

In Portugal a military agreement expires in 1991.

Though there are not so much threats by the Portuguese authorities to cancel the base agreement, the Pentagon has been strongly urged to guarantee hugest amount of financial aid each year to the country.

The United States sent $147 million in aid to the Portugnese armed forces for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

But, Portugal was upset when Congress rejected the request of the Reagan administration for a supplemental appropriation that would have included $30 million in military assistance, an AP correspondent recently said.

There are not serious threats against the G.I. presence in Turkey where there is a super-secret station monitoring communications in the neighboring Soviet Union.

However, the Reagan administration is having problems over aid levels.

The Turkish government was to get $125 million the same supplemental appropriation Portugal lost, a special disappointment to the Turks, because aid from the United States declined to $490 million a year, from a peak of $718 million reached in 1984.

For budgetary reasons the Reagan administration may be forced to cut back on the scope of financial aid to its allied countries.

However, the policy of war of aggression and interference, pursued by the United States, in the internal affairs of foreign countries, particularly Asia-Pacific countries will not be changed. But, people of the world know America's position today is different from what it was 40 years ago. The "strongest" America must learn the same bitter lesson as Britain did 40 years ago.

It is high time for the "Queen of Liberty" to make a contribution to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

If Washington continues singing "That Hymn Again" as Reagan did, the United States of America will inevitably decline and fall.

The Korean people will never relax their efforts to step up anti-war struggle for peace in close unity with the peace-loving people of the world.

(Concluded)

Underground Front Slashes Bid to Offer "Nobel Peace Prize" to Chun

A spokesman of the Central Committee of Hanminjon (South Korean National Democratic Front) issued on Mar. 5 a statement in connection with the fact that some parliamentarians of Britain and West Germany recently recommended Chun Doo Hwan as a "candidate" for 1988 Nobel Peace Prize. He remarked:

As for "KAL incident" 5 years ago which they said Chun Doo Hwan "solved peacefully," it was a criminal incident: He illegally infiltrated a passenger plane into the sky above the Soviet territory for espionage at the bidding of his U.S. master. The "Rangoon incident" and the "November 29 KAL incident" were also the mean self-made dramas which were aimed at a maintenance and extension of the colonial military dictatorial system.

As for Chun Doo Hwan, a human butcher, violent peace disturber and war maniac, he is a criminal who is disqualified for existing on the globe.

Chun Doo Hwan violated elementary democracy and civil fights by harshest fascist suppression and arrested and tortured to death numerous patriots and guiltless people who demanded independence, democracy and unification from the first days after he took the "presidential" chair by brandishing bayonets till he was expelled from "Chongwadae".

In particular, the Kwangju bloodbath in which thousands of fellow countrymen were massacred remains a grudge for even in the hearts of our people and left a sanguinary tragedy in the mind of progressive mankind.

Instigated by the United States, Chun Doo Hwan participated in the Vietnam War, killing numerous peaceable people. After he took the presidential chair, he was frantic in preparations for a war against the north, persistently opposing peace in this land and its peaceful reunification.

Chun Doo Hwan who had mobilized all the human and material resources in the south in carrying out the U.S. war policy has converted the land into the most dangerous nuclear forward base covered with more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and aggravated tensions through reckless military rehearsals and provocations, gravely menacing peace in this land as well as in Asia and the rest of the world.

We cannot but say that it is an entirely illegal act inviting world's surprise and indignation to try to give a Nobel Peace Prize to such an arch criminal.

To present a Nobel Peace Prize to Chun Doo Hwan who violated peace and committed a lot of treacheries, going against the will of the people and the trend of the times, is a perfidy little different from awarding a prize to Hitler Tojo who brought tremendous calamities to mankind.

We of Hanminjon, along with the entire people, cannot help deploring and expressing surprise at the fact that the Nobel Peace Prize which was instituted for world peace is being abused by peace violators and fascist hangmen. A best attempt to give a Nobel Peace Prize to Chun Doo Hwan must be checked immediately and recommendation of him as a candidate for "Nobel Peace Prize" cancelled unconditionally.

More than four thousand men of U.S. Navy and Marine units engage in an amphibious landing rehearsal off Pohang, on the southeast coast of Korea on Mar. 27, 1987 as part of the U.S.-south Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit 87."

The war game is an offensive operation simulating a first strike on shores of the DPRK. (Reuter)

Resident Korean Political Prisoners Remain in Jail

—Families Here Demand Release of All Political Prisoners in S. Korea—

Three groups relating to Japan-resident Korean political prisoners who are now in jail in south Korea on Feb. 27 held a joint press conference at the No. 2 Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives in Tokyo, where they denounced the Feb. 26 Roh's "amnesty" as a "deceptive measure" and called for immediate release of all the political prisoners in south Korea in their statement.

Three groups are the Committee of Families and Korean Nationals in Japan to Save Resident Korean Political Prisoners, the National Conference to Save Resident Korean Political Prisoners, and the Kansai Center for Saving South Korean Political Prisoners.

Earlier on Feb. 26 Roh Tae Woo announced "amnesty" for 7,234 prisoners including 125 political prisoners, but dissident leaders were not included among them.

None of the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners who are believed to number about 45, were released. Only six had their prison terms commuted. One out of these six was not in the list of resident Korean political prisoners.

Expressing disappointment and anger at the "amnesty" made public by the Roh regime, which took effect on Feb. 27, the statement attacked the Roh junta, saying that in spite of its vaunted "democratization", "national reconciliation" and "importance of human rights," it took over the same character of the Chun junta, which had ignored the human rights of political prisoners on the plea of "security of the nation."

Kang Guk Hui, the third daughter of Kang U Gyu, 71, whose prison term was commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years, was present at the press conference. She said:

"I was disappointed at and angry with the announcement of south Korean government. My father is a victim of a faked-up 'spy-ring case.' He is 71 years old, to whom a 20-year prison term is tantamount to death in prison. Together with other political prisoners, I hope he will be released as soon as possible."

Pak Sam Sun, wife of Chin Tu Hyon, 59, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, said:

"I was discouraged very much, since I had expected his release. I will continue to demand the release of all political prisoners as well as his release."

Families of Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners:

• "I am worried about him because he is old. If anything happens to him, who will take responsibility for that."

Kang Hwa Ok, 68, wife of Kang U Gyu, the oldest among the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners, said at her home in Tokyo.

His imprisonment was commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years. He was arrested on charges of being involved in a "spy-ring case" 11 years ago, when he visited south Korean on business.

He consistently denied the charges.

Mrs. Kang said: "I gave him money to buy land where we intended to live after his retirement in south Korea. They (south Korean authorities) said the money was a political fund.

"When I came to know by a TV news that he was arrested, I got a severe shock, which I will never forget.

"Can I meet him alive?"

• Kan Jong Hon, 36, was arrested in 1975, as a medical student of Seoul University.

His mother Kim Yong Ae, 57, said at her home in Osaka:

"It's so bad that his imprisonment was just commuted. How many times do we have to be betrayed? "

Kan Jong Hon was enrolled in the medical department of Seoul National University after he graduated a high school in Osaka, Japan.

When he was a third year student of the university, he was arrested and sentenced to death in July 1976 on charges of his alleged involvement in the "2nd campus spy-ring case." Afterwards his prison term was commuted to 20-year imprisonment by "amnesty". This time, his prison term has been commuted to half the remaining term.

• The family of So Sung, 42, and So Jun Sik, 39, who have been detained for 17 years, the longest among the resident Korean political prisoners, said in Kyoto:

"When they will be released? "

"I anticipated the result. But that's too bad. It is the same as telling my brothers, 'Die in prison.' The 'democratization' that the south Korean authorities claim is nothing but rhetoric. Their manner of making a plaything of our expectations is bad," said So Gyon Sik, the youngest of the So brothers, now living in Kyoto.

The So brothers were arrested in the spring of 1971 for the alleged involvement in the "campus spy-ring case." They were charged with violating the "National Security Law" and the "Anti-Communist Law."

So Sung was sentenced to life imprisonment, while Jun Sik was a seven-year term.

After the expiration of his prison term, Jun Sik was detained again under the "public security law" proclaimed in July 1975, a law aimed at continuously detaining for "national security reasons" the dissidents who are not obedient to the authorities.

So brothers: So Jun Sik (left) and So Sung (right). During the investigation they were tortured and So Sung had his face burned. They have been in jail for 17 years in south Korea.

At a press conference given on Feb. 27, families of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners claim the innocence of their families detained in south Korean prison and criticize Roh's "amnesty" as deceptive.

S. Koreans Hit "Amnesty"

According to reports from Seoul, some 150 students and dissident people staged a demonstration at the Pagoda Park, Seoul, on Mar. 1 to mark the 69th anniversary of the Mar. 1 Popular Uprising.

The riot police arrested some 40 students and dissidents including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, who had been released by the Feb. 26 "amnesty."

The demonstration was one of a series of campaigns to denounce the "amnesty", continued since the rally held on Feb. 26, outside the building of the ministry of justice. It was organized by the Council of Families for Democratization.

Earlier on Feb. 27 about 300 dissidents gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral, Seoul, and made public a statement which demanded release of all the prisoners of conscience and a stop to "the search of identified criminals."

Among the participants were students including Ho In Hwe, ex-president of the students council of Korea University and Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and Li Bu Yon, dissident leaders.

The statement emphasized that "the Roh regime released only 125 out of 1,200 political prisoners. It clamoured about 'great reconciliation' by its measure (amnesty). But it is an anti-democratic act to abuse 'amnesty' politically."

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan said in his speech, "As long as even one prisoner of conscience is detained, democracy has not been achieved."

Afterwards they took to the street. Their demonstration was frustrated by the riot police.

* * * * *

The Feb. 26 " amnesty" made public by the Roh regime showed that it is a far cry from his pledge to "share his countrymen's dreams and pains."

Detainees were slotted – 7,234 persons covered by the "amnesty" including 125 political prisoners were divided into the following categories:

Special pardon and restoration of citizenship–334; special pardon–4,214; commutation–835; restoration of citizenship–992; and parole–859.

Among them were Li Bu Yong, vice secretary general of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon); Kim Min Sok, ex-president of the students council of Seoul National University; Ham Un Ho, ex-president of the students council of Korea University who led the struggle in the seizure of the U.S. Cultural Information Center in Seoul 1985.

However, the following leading democrats and dissidents and students were excluded:

Kim Kun Tae, south Korea's best known political prisoner and winner of the Robert F. Kennedy human rights award in October last year (The International Herald Tribune, Feb. 27–28, '88); Chang Gi Pyo, chief of the policy-making section of Mintongryon and personages concerned of the "South Korea's Liberation Front"; and Japan-resident Korean political prisoners including the So brothers who have been detained for 17 years.

The number of political prisoners still-confined for anti-government activities is considerably large. Opposition groups contend some 1,500 people are still held for political offenses.

The "amnesty" did not affect people still awaiting trial on political charges.

Foreign medias cited the Feb. 26 "amnesty" by the Roh regime fell far short of expectations. **The International Herald Tribune dated Feb. 27–28** carried voices of human rights activists, citizens and a Western diplomat. They said:

"This shows there's no difference from the former regime," Rhee Kyoung Bae, an official with the National Council of Churches, commented. "They must clean up all the past cases if they want people to have a new impression."

"I expected more student leaders would be released," said Han Mi Soon, 29, a housewife.

"It's too bad, because now this government is going to continue to have human rights problems," a Western diplomat said. "Everybody's going to focus on who wasn't released, not who was."

The Mar. 10 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review touched upon Roh's "amnesty" and commented as follows:

Even more disturbing was the partial release of political prisoners two days after the inauguration – only 125 out of more than 1,000. The much-vaunted amnesty fell far short of expectations by denying freedom to detainees slotted into the catch-all category of 'those who fundamentally reject free democracy'.

Most attention centred on the continued detention of activist Kim Kun Tae, 42, who is serving a five-year sentence for disseminating north Korean propaganda and organizing demonstrations thought likely to cause social unrest. Brutally tortured during the early days of his arrest in 1985, Kim's case was regarded by Western diplomats as the litmus test of a more enlightened approach by the incoming administration... it is also a disquieting sign that despite Chun's departure, old attitudes die hard.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Feb. 11 – Mar. 7)

FEB. 11

* A DPRK delegation led by Vice President Kim Jun Chol of the Foreign Trade Bank, to Morocco.

* A Korean sports delegation headed by Kim Hong Jin, vice chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, to the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 7)

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

Illustrious Scientists (2)

Ho Jun, Physician

Specialists in Oriental medicine often refer to a 25-volume early Korean medical encyclopedia called "Tongipogam".

It was compiled during the Li Dynasty (1392–early 20th century) by Ho Jun, who was born in Seoul on June 6, 1546. His family turned out many physicians, but he was born an illegitimate child.

The author of "Tongipogam" gained a nationwide reputation for his marvelous skill as a physician and later for his great achievement in completing "Tongipogam", a medical encyclopedia.

He served in the army during the invasion of Korea by Japanese troops in 1592 sent by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who had succeeded in unifying Japan in 1590 after a long struggle and decided to invade Korea in an attempt to acquire enough land to divide among his followers.

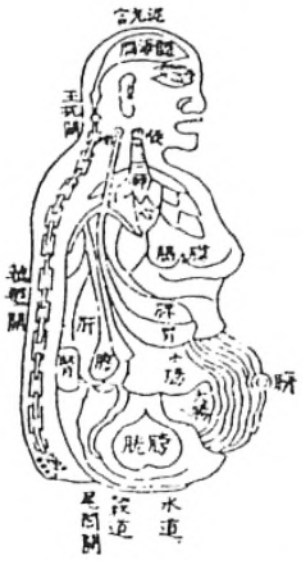
Ho Jun began writing "Tongipogam" in 1593 when he was still in military service and the struggle against the Japanese invaders was still going on. However, after the invaders had been repulsed, he began his work in earnest, unhampered by foreign medical books and expensive foreign medicines, and made every effort to develop domestic medicine.

Unlike many of his contemporaries he did not assume that Chinese medicine was superior and totally ignored medicines that were based on superstitions.

He successfully inherited the tradition of Korean medicine from his predecessors as he was free from the tendency among physicians of those days to be influenced by superstitious medicine and Chinese medicine. They tended to consider Chinese medicine and medical herbs best, neglecting efforts to develop domestic medicine.

However, Ho Jun did his best to unify medical theory and clinical medicine, assuming a positive and scientific attitude in his study.

As a result of his sustained efforts for 15 years, he completed "Tongipogam" in 1610 and published it in 1613.



An anatomical illustration from "Tongipogam"

"Tongipogam" was compiled based on the basis of accurate studies in various fields of medicine including surgery, internal medicine, pediatrics, cholera nostras, epidemics, gynecopathy and so on. It quoted not only medical books of China but also medical books in Korea including "Hyangyakjibsongbang" (85 volumes), which gave detailed instructions about the methods of prescribing medicine by using domestic medicinal herbs.

Effective and exact prescriptions for diseases are written in "Tongipogam" and information and data on all the medical fields are contained in the 25-volume encyclopedia.

Later "Tongipogam" was republished in Japan in 1724 and 1799 and in China in 1736 and 1890, and at present it is being translated into German and English.

Having contributed himself to the completion of "Tongipogam" and the development of Korean medicine, he died in 1615, leaving some medical books behind him which dealt with gynecology, smallpox, contagion and infection.

Korean High School Graduations Held Here

Photo: at the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School

All 12 of the Korean high schools based in Japan held their graduation ceremonies on Feb. 5 and 6.

The graduates who have received a democratic national education promoted by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) will go on to work for various Chongryun organizations or will continue their studies at Choson University or one of the Japanese universities or colleges.

All of the graduates hope to contribute to the development of the Korean movement in Japan and to help bring about the reunification of Korea.

At the moment there are 152 educational institutions in Japan sponsored by Chongryun. The children of Korean residents can now receive an education second to none from kindergarten to university post graduate level.

Photo shows a part of "Tongipogam"

(Continued from page 6)

FEB. 13
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Son Song Pil, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to Portugal.

FEB. 17
* Premier Li Gun Mo of the Administration Council of the DPRK and his entourage, to the Republic of India.

FEB. 18
* A delegation of the Korean Parliamentary group headed by Li Chun Sik to Mongolia.

* A delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by its Vice Chairman Kang Nung Su to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

FEB. 20
* A delegation of Minju Choson headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Jong Suk to Bulgaria.

FEB. 25
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Hwang Jang Yop, secretary of its central committee, to Cuba.

MAR. 7
* A Korean commerce ministry delegation headed by its Vice Minister U Gi Nam to China.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Feb. 5 – Mar. 7)

FEB. 5
* A delegation of the International Radio and Television Organization headed by its Secretary General Gennadi Codr.
* A Chinese government trade delegation headed by Wang Pinqing, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade of China.

FEB. 19
* A delegation of the Dutch Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students headed by its Chairman Huub Kolen.

FEB. 29
* A delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions headed by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions.

MAR. 7
* Newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Korea, Peter Danailov.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Feb. 5–12)

FEB. 5
* A plan for exchange in film industry for 1988 between the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK and the State Committee for Cinematography of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed.
* A protocol on commodity exchange for 1988 was signed between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

FEB. 4
* An agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the DPRK State Commission of Science and Technology and the State Commission for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union was signed.

FEB. 11
* An agreement of the 27th Meeting of the Korea-China Border River Shipping Service Cooperation Committee was signed.

FEB. 12
* An agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK and the Freetown Municipal Council Management Committee of the Republic of Sierra Leone was signed.

(KCNA)

KCNA Statement on "Kim Hyon Hui" Issue

The Korean Central News Agency on Mar. 6 revealed the fact that the background of an alleged "north Korean spy woman" who is said to be responsible for the KAL jetliner "explosion" last year is completely false. It said that the "flower presenter" in question now lives in Pyongyang. ***(See page 1 for a related story)***

The KCNA said:

The south Korean puppets are resorting to a new smear campaign to shift the blame for the KAL incident on to us at any cost.

On Mar. 5 the "Agency for National Security Planning" of south Korea came out with a piffle about the photo taken by a correspondent of "Akahata" when the second meeting of the north-south coordination committee was held in Pyongyang in November, 1972, and asserted that the photo showed the south Korean delegate receiving a bouquet of flowers from a schoolgirl who they claimed was Mayumi, a "criminal involved in the explosion of the passenger jetliner". This time, too, they claimed that their announcement was based on the "confirmation" and "statement" of Mayumi herself.

Joining them in their smear campaign, the former correspondent of "Akahata" chimed in saying that Mayumi "very much looks like" the girl who gave the bouquet to the south Korean delegate.

This new fiction of the south Korean puppets is nothing surprising because they, in a bid to link the KAL incident with us in a far-fetched way, already invented a cock-and-bull story that Mayumi, whose name, schooling and family were cooked up, is an "operative" from the north.

As they are trying to have their fabrication "recognized" by producing the photo that appeared in a publication of the Japan Communist Party as if it were a strong evidence to vilify us, we are compelled to clarify its truth.

"Flower Presenter" Lives In Pyongyang

As the girl who they said gave a bouquet of flowers to the south Korean Red Cross delegate in Kaesong is not Mayumi, so another schoolgirl who gave a bouquet of flowers to Chang Key Young at the time of the second meeting of co-chairmen of the north-south coordination committee is not Mayumi either.

The schoolgirl who gave a bouquet to Chang Key Young at that time is Chong Hui Son, who is still in Pyongyang.

Chong Hui Son, born on May 7, 1960, presented a bouquet to Chang Key Young when she was attending the Pyongyang Kumsong Middle School. After graduating from the school, she graduated from the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education and is now a teacher at the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies since September 1981.

Her father Chong Jong Yo who was an artist at the Mansudae Art Studio died in December 1984 and her mother Pak In Suk is now residing at the neighborhood unit No. 16, Kyongrim-dong, Central District, Pyongyang. She is a embroiderer in a housewives' service workteam. Chong Hui Son's husband returned home from Japan in the year 1972 and is now a researcher of the University of International Affairs.

Chong Hui Son has two younger brothers and one elder sister in Pyongyang.

According to Chong Hui Son, pupils who presented flowers to delegates of the south Korean side who came to Pyongyang during the second meeting of the co-chairmen of the north-south coordination committee in November 1972, were selected from the Kumsong Middle School and the Changjon Middle School in the Central District, Pyongyang; A pupil who stood just in front of her was her fellow member of the dance circle of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace; that girl presented a bouquet to Li Hu Rak, who was heading the delegation of the south side, while she gave one to Chang Key Young.

This is what actually happened.

It is the stark fact that the very flower-presenter lives here in the northern half of the Republic and there is her picture taken at that time. Isn't it foolish of the puppets to advertise her as Mayumi?

Their clumsy drama in which they asserted in a far-fetched manner Mayumi was a "flower-presenter" is a vivid instance telling the world people how the "KAL incident" was faked up.

In this way, the puppets groundlessly linked the DPRK with the "KAL incident."

Seoul Seeks Confrontation

Clear is the reason why they are getting frantic with the anti-DPRK smear campaign after making one more fabrication.

The puppet rulers, under the backstage manipulation of their U.S. imperialist master and in conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries, cooked up the missing passenger plane and have frenziedly carried out a smear campaign against the DPRK. This, however, turned out to be a self-made drama of the plotters as days went by, inviting greater denunciation and derision from the world public.

The puppets, after consultation with their masters, laid this case before the United Nations Security Council meeting only to suffer a cool treatment and frustration. Growing strong even in south Korea is the opinion that the "results of investigation" into the KAL incident was a "fake-up and a document lacking any credibility" published by the "Roh Tae Woo group according to its prearranged scenario."

They are seeking to achieve the "security" of their power by justifying their crime in aggravating the north-south confrontation and leading the situation to the brink of war, turning their faces away from our proposal for the north-south joint conference, and diverting elsewhere the attention of the discontented people of south Korea.

This is, however, a serious miscalculation.

Any new brainchild on the part of the puppets to save the already bankrupt conspiratorial drama will only reveal more glaringly its ulterior motive and invite even bitterer condemnation from world community.

JCP Should Behave Prudently

On this occasion we would like to say a few words to the Japan Communist Party and its newspaper "Akahata."

It is true that a correspondent of "Akahata" was stationed in Pyongyang in 1972 and he covered the second meeting of co-chairmen of the north-south coordination committee.

But he was so foolish as to pick out a photo taken by him to tell a cock-and-bull story, playing the role of supplying water to the water mill of the puppets in their smear campaign. He seems to be out of his mind or bribed by them. This act is hardly understandable.

The JCP and "Akahata" had better behave prudently, clearly mindful of what a shameful and base act it is for them to side with the puppets bereft of reason after being coaxed by the imperialists.

The liers should stop such a foolish act as pricking their eyes by themselves.

We will never connive at their dastardly anti-DPRK smear campaign and the unbiased public opinion of the world will not tolerate it either.

EDITORIAL

Washington-Tokyo-Seoul Alliance, Dangerous Military Axis

In an attempt to maintain its Asian-Pacific military domination, the Reagan administration is now heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula by staging the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

Its most important commitment in Asia is to form a strong military alliance equivalent to NATO in Europe. Washington's choice was a tripartite military alliance involving Tokyo and Seoul.

The U.S. has already concluded a "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security" with Japan and a "Mutual Defense Treaty" with south Korea. What is urgently needed for the U.S. to complete this Asian "NATO" formula is to promote a Japan-south Korea alliance.

The Team Spirit 88 joint military exercise now being held in south Korea on an unprecedented scale is seen by many political and military experts as a testing stage for the completion of this last phase of the U.S-Japan-south Korea military axis.

Though the Team Spirit is officially said to be an exercise of U.S.-south Korea joint forces, it is taken for granted that Japan is playing an active role as a sortie, relay and supply base for the exercise, and even some personnel from Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" are actually participating in the exercise under the name of "observers."

It is not too much to say that the Team Spirit is actually U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint war rehearsal.

The move to accelerate the completion of the triangular military alliance is also observed in recent contacts between political and military leaders of these three countries. Those frequent contacts are seen by analysts as evidence of real preparation for the triangular alliance.

Moreover, the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea are now frequently participating in U.S.-Japan joint war exercises. In October 1986, U.S. Air Force in south Korea joined for the first time in a large-scale U.S.-Japan war rehearsal in Hokkaido.

Since then, numerous war exercises have been staged. At Misawa Air Base in northeast Japan, joint rehearsals of F-16s in Misawa and those in south Korea have become regular events.

Another symptom we are so much worried over is Japan's rapid military buildup in accordance with U.S. East Asian strategy.

To the serious apprehension of its neighbours, Tokyo's military budget has already exceeded 1% of its gross national product last year, and the military expenditures for the coming fiscal year are expected to increase to US$ 30 billion from the previous fiscal year's US$ 22 billion, owing to strong pressure from Washington.

What the Reagan administration is planning is to link Japan and south Korea militarily and to complete the triangular military alliance, in order to maintain its hegemony and military superiority over the Asia-Pacific region.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military axis will pose a serious threat to the peace of the Far East and Asia, and the Asian people will not overlook the aggravating situation.

KCNA Exposes "Kim Hyon Hui"

(Continued from page 1)

On another occasion a female investigator told Japanese magazine reporters that she presented the flowers to the second man getting out of an airplane.

Surely if Miss Kim had been there at all, she would have been able to tell the ANSP investigators that the delegation had arrived by helicopter.

The caption of the photo in "Graph Konnichiwa" said that the south Korean delegates, including the leader Li Hu Rak (then head of what is now the ANSP) and Chang Key Young, arrived at a heliport.

Commenting on the controversy the KCNA said that this is a graphic example to the world of how the KAL incident was fabricated.

It is an unavoidable fact that the girl who presented the flowers is living in the northern part of the Republic. It is extremely foolish to claim that she is someone else, said the KCNA.

Saying that the most recent claim by Seoul was not surprising, the KCNA said it was compelled to clarify the matter and make a statement of truth because the south Korean regime is desperately trying to vilify the north.

The KCNA confirmed that a correspondent for Akahata covered the second meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee. However, the official news agency commented that he was foolish to use the photo for a cock-and-bull story, and only gave the south Korean regime ammunition to use in its smear campaign.

It warned that the JCP and Akahata should start behaving prudently.

Soviet Academician Supports Confederation

(Continued from page 1)

republic should be established to reunify Korea," he said.

Reiterating the fact that President Kim Il Sung advanced a proposal for a confederation and has made strenuous efforts all along to carry it into effect, he said, "The Korean people strongly insist on tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and are striving to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement."

Referring to the New Year address for this year of the DPRK President, in which a new proposal to convene a north-south joint conference was put forward, the director said, "There is no ground to refuse to convene the proposed conference."

"The struggle of our Korean friends to establish a nuclear-free zone is one of the important elements in ensuring security in the Asian and Pacific region," the director stressed, and stated, "In order to convert the Korean Penunsula into a nuclear-free zone, a confederal republic should be established and, at the same time, armaments be reduced."

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